

Richard Rogers Partnership

1. Architect Basics:

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2. History:

Born: July 23, 1933 in Florence, Italy

Richard Rogers' father studied medicine and hoped that Richard would pursue a career in dentistry. Richard's mother was interested in modern design and encouraged her son's interest in the visual arts. A cousin, Ernesto Rogers, was one of Italy's prominent architects. As war broke out in Europe, the Rogers family moved back to England where Richard Rogers attended public schools. He was dyslexic and did not do well. Rogers had a run in with the law, entered the National Service, became inspired by the work of his relative, Ernesto Rogers, and ultimately decided to enter London's Architectural Association school.

3. Education:

Architectural Association School of Architecture in London, Yale University, M.Arch 1954-59

1.1 His works reject the classical past, while enthusiastically embracing a technological future with its accompanying aesthetic. Although he places emphasis on technology, he believes that it cannot be an end in itself, but must attempt to solve existing social and ecological problems.



1.2 Rogers was born in Florence, Italy.

4. Background:

Richard Rogers is one of the most prestigious architects in the world today. With an astounding list of awards, he has sculpted our notions of what architecture is. He then proceeded to attend the Architectural Association School of Architecture in London, before graduating from Yale with his masters in architecture in 1959. During his time at Yale, he met a fellow student by the name of Norman Foster. After graduating they returned to England and quickly set up the architectural practice known as Team 4. Team 4 was comprised of Richard Rogers, Norman Foster, Su Rogers, and Wendy Cheesman, and was instantly recognized as a high-tech industrial design firm. Unfortunately in 1967 the practice split up and each went their separate ways. In 1971, Rogers teamed up with fellow architect Renzo Piano for what turned out to be one of the most well known buildings in England, the Pompidou Centre. This was the building that defined the great beginning of Richard Rogers's career, and established his unique style. In 1977 he created his own firm, Richard Rogers and Partnership. It has now grown to over 140 staff members with 30 principles and 4 locations globally; including offices in London, Barcelona, Madrid, and Toyko.

5. Awards & Honors:

Richard Rogers has won numerous awards and honors, including

- * 2007: Pritzker Architecture Prize
- * 2006: Golden Lion for Lifetime Achievement
- * 1996: Life Baron of the United Kingdom
- * 1991: Knighted the Lord Rogers of Riverside
- * 1989: American Academy & Institute of Arts &
- * 1985: The Royal Gold Medal for Architecture

6. Design Philosophy:

City and Context. “Sustainable urban development is dependent on three factors; the quality of architecture, social well-being and environmental responsibility. The compact sustainable city is multi-cultural with a hierarchy of density, has a mix of uses and tenures, is well connected with a coherent public transport, walking and cycling infrastructure, is well designed both in terms of public spaces and building, and is environmentally responsive.”

Public Domain. “It is the celebration of public space, and the encouragement of public activities that drives the form of the practice’s buildings. It is the building’s scale and relationship with the street or square that helps to encourage public activity and create a people friendly environment.”

Legibility. “Work, leisure and domestic activities are becoming interchangeable, leading to the creation of open-ended, flexible structures such as the Pompidou Centre, the Wimbledon House, 88 Wood Street, and Barajas Airport in Madrid. These buildings, with their legible facades and logical form, relate directly to both the user and passers-by. Buildings such as these make legible the historic forces of the time: how they are constructed, their relationship with their context, and what they are used for, and in doing so, bring a new dimension to the way people interact with the built environment.”

Flexibility. “Our master plans are defined by an holistic approach allowing for enough flexibility to accommodate changes over the lifespan of a city, in order to meet market demands. The practicalities and concept of a public place should be inherently flexible in order to respond to changes such as transport and density.”

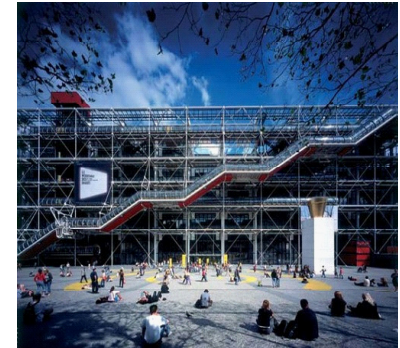
Energy. “Richard Rogers Partnership employ an holistic approach to the physical form of each building, from the massing, orientation, and the arrangement of its constituent parts, in order to ensure a responsible approach to the buildings’ overall environmental performance.”

7. Work:

Centre Pompidou **Richard Rogers & Renzo Piano, Architects** **1971-1977**

Designed in partnership with Renzo Piano, the Centre Georges Pompidou in Paris, revolutionized museums.

Museums of the past had been elite monuments. In contrast, the Pompidou was designed as a busy center for social activities and cultural exchange. With support beams, duct work, and other functional elements placed on the exterior of the building, Centre Pompidou in Paris appears to be turned inside out, revealing its inner workings. Centre Pompidou is often cited as a landmark example of High- Tech Architecture.

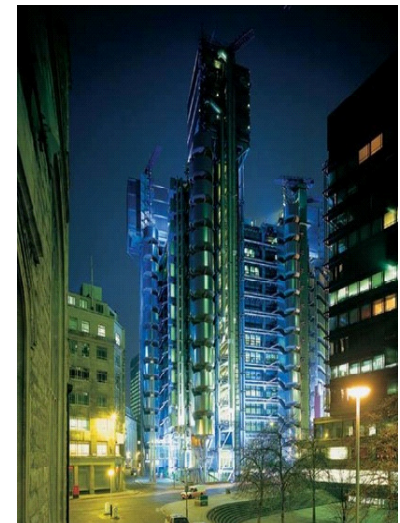


1.3 The Centre Pompidou shows mechanical and structural systems on the exterior.

Lloyd's of London **Richard Rogers, Architect** **1978-1986:**

Set in the heart of London, England, Lloyd's of London established Richard Rogers' reputation as a creator of large urban buildings. Architectural Expressionism is the term often used by critics when they describe Rogers' distinctive style.

It serves as a meeting place where multiple financial backers or "members", whether individuals or corporations, come together to pool and spread risk.



1.4 Lloyd's of London is the world's leading insurance market, housed in an award-winning modern building in Lime Street in the City of London.

The Senedd, National Assembly for Wales
Richard Rogers Partnership, Architects
1998-2005

The Senedd (the Senate) is an earth-friendly waterfront building in Cardiff, Wales. Designed by the Richard Rogers Partnership and built by Taylor Woodrow, the Senedd is constructed with Welsh slate and oak. Light and air enters the debating chamber from a funnel on the roof. Water collected on the roof is used for toilets and cleaning. An energy-efficient Earth Heat Exchange system helps maintain comfortable temperatures inside.



1.5 Home of the National Assembly for Wales, the Senedd is designed to suggest transparency.

Millennium Dome in Greenwich, England
Richard Rogers, Architect
1996-1999

Opening December 31, 1999, the Millennium Dome was built to celebrate the new millennium. The Millennium Dome was designed as a one-year, temporary structure. The Dome closed to visitors on December 31, 2000 - a few hours before the official start of the new millennium. Great Britain spent the next few years looking for ways to use the Dome and the surrounding land on the Greenwich Peninsula. The original exhibition complex was demolished, but the shell of the dome remains. The Millennium Dome is now centerpiece of the The O2 entertainment district with an indoor arena, exhibition space, a music club, a cinema, bars, and restaurants.



1.6 The oddly-shaped Millennium Dome in Greenwich, England was designed as a one-year, temporary structure but eventually became much more.

Leadenhall Building, London
Richard Rogers, Architect
2002-2006

The Leadenhall Building is Roger's at his most extravagant and unrestrained having clearly been given the brief to do a landmark building that can become part of the wonderful new collection of towers London's skyline promises. It has his trademark diagonal bracing on the cladding, the exciting pseudo-industrial crown, and glass lifts on the outside of the building which whizz up to the very tip of it. The use of color on the spine of the building which contains the main structural support harks back to his recent design 88 Woodstreet as does the texture and layout of the cladding. The night lighting too is typical of Rogers, with strong reds and yellows providing contrast and breaking up sheer mass.

World Trade Center Site
Richard Rogers, Architect
2006

Designs for the former World Trade Center site have been unveiled at a press conference in New York by developer Larry Silverstein and officials from the Port Authority. Richard Rogers Partnership's design for 175 Greenwich Street – identified as 'Tower 3' in Studio Daniel Libeskind's Masterplan for the redevelopment of the former WTC site – will be located on a site bounded by Greenwich Street to the west, Church Street to the east, Dey Street to the north and Courtlandt Street to the south. RRP's tower will be at the core of the various buildings around the proposed WTC Memorial and Cultural Center. The design of the tower addresses this central position and accentuates the building's verticality relative to the Memorial site.



1.7 The Leadenhall Building by Pritzker-prize winning architect Richard Rogers is under construction. It is slated for completion in 2012.



1.8 Not completed.

8. Further Information:

Richard Rogers Website www.richardrogers.co.uk/

9. References: (used for images and information)

<http://www.richardrogers.co.uk/render.aspx?siteID=1&navIDs=1,6,12,1239>

www.richardrogers.co.uk/

<http://www.richardrogers.co.uk/render.aspx?siteID=1&navIDs=1,4,24,679>

<http://www.lloyds.com/> (Image 1.4)

http://www.richardrogers.co.uk/rshp_home (Image 1.2)

http://www.greatbuildings.com/architects/Richard_Rogers.html (Image 1.1)

<http://architecture.about.com/od/greatbuildngs/ig/Stadium-and-Arena-Pictures/Millennium-Dome.htm> (Image 1.6.)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Centre_Georges_Pompidou (Image 1.3)

<http://architecture.about.com/od/greatbuildings/ig/Richard-Rogers-Partnership-/National-Assembly-for-Wales.htm> (Image 1.5)

<http://architecture.about.com/od/greatbuildings/ig/Stadium-and-Arena-Pictures/Millennium-Dome.htm> (Image 1.6)

www.skyscrapernews.com/122_leadenhall.htm (Image 1.7)

www.e-architect.co.uk/new_york/world_trade_centre_towers.htm (Image 1.8)

9. Map & Transportation Options:

| Time | Details | Information |
|-------|---|-----------------------|
| 05:24 | WC1H 0PW | Transfer |
| 05:41 | Walk to Russell Square | time: 17 mins |
| 05:41 | Russell Square Underground Station | Average |
| 06:03 | Take the Piccadilly Line towards Heathrow Terminal 5 or Piccadilly Line towards Heathrow Terminal 4 | journey time: 22 mins |
| | Zone(s): 1, 2 | Zone(s): 1, 2 |
| | Hammersmith (Dist & Pic lines) | Transfer |
| | Walk to W6 9HA | time: 23 mins |
| 06:26 | W6 9HA | |

